

<p style="text-align: center;">COMBINED EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM PLAN (Must Be Unclassified Document)</p>

(Bandaria)

UPDATED (8 Dec 2004)

PART ONE - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. COUNTRY BACKGROUND. Use Country Team resources to provide pithy statements that affect the combined education & training relationship with the United States addressing the following:

a. Government (Type/Branches/Legal System)

Bandaria is a republic with three branches: executive, legal, and judicial. The legal system is civil law. The country will undergo presidential elections in October 2005, a significant event since the current president will have served his term limit, yet apparently does not want to concede power. The elections will determine if Bandaria's leadership will respect international standards and move closer to the West or remain under the influence of Russia.

b. People (Population/ Ethnic Groups/Religion/Gross National Income)

There are approximately 48 million people in Bandaria with the population cleft between Bandarian (77%) and Russian nationalities (17%) and Catholic and Orthodox religions.

c. Military (Branches/Military Expenditures in U.S. Dollars/Military Expenditures as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product)

The military consists of the Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Force, Air Defense Forces, Interior Troops, and Border Troops. The CIA Fact Book lists Bandaria's FY04 military budget as \$617.9 million, or 1.4% of GDP

d. Issues (Transnational/Economic/Environmental/Health)

Bandaria suffers from 70 years of Soviet practices, including the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

2. COMBINED EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

a. Specific U.S. program objectives. U.S. training program objectives should support objectives articulated in the Mission Performance Plan (MPP), Theater Security Cooperation Plan (TSCP) and in the DoD Security Cooperation Guidance (SCG). While the TSCP provides a seven-year focus and the SCG is limited to five years, training objectives should be near-term (two years) and be unclassified.

- (1). Bandaria prepares, deploys, and sustains forces participating in ongoing international military operations.
- (2). Bandaria implements the NATO-Bandaria Action Plan.
- (3). Bandaria trains and equips fully NATO-interoperable Rapid Reaction Forces that are capable of deploying and participating in operations conducted by international coalitions, and
- (4). Bandaria improves its border security and increases its participation in international counter-proliferations efforts.

b. Host country objectives.

- (1). Supporting Bandarian activities in preparation for entrance into the NATO Membership Action Plan process.
- (2). Supporting Bandarian efforts to complete the transformation and restructuring of the Bandarian military into a modern, professional, contract-based force.
- (3). Supporting Bandarian efforts to develop, train, and equip NATO-interoperable Rapid Reaction Forces that are capable of deploying and participating in operations conducted by international coalitions.
- (4). Supporting Bandariaian efforts to strengthen their cooperation with other partners to enhance regional security and stability.

c. Significant accomplishments toward meeting these objectives. Provide tangible examples of how individuals applied SA training to achieve program objectives.

The most significant contribution to the US is Bandaria's contribution of a brigade to support OIF since August 2003. Bandaria also supports peacekeeping operations in Kosovo, Bosnia, Sierra Leone, Lebanon, and Liberia. As a follow-up to Bandaria's request to join NATO, the Ministry of Defense is currently undergoing a defense restructuring review in conjunctions with the Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR) funded by FMF Case US-P-AMP valued at \$2 million.

d. Future objectives and program requirements. This paragraph should address U.S. and host country out-year objectives with regards to SA training program requirements. Data (e.g., IMET, FMF, FMS) must closely match the inputs developed by the U.S. Country Team for the MPP and data found in the TSCP.

Reorienting IMET to more emphasis on all aspects of peacekeeping and aspects of defense reform, namely defense finance, military contracts, and force realignment.

3. PROGRAM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

a. Program development. This should include a brief description of the training planning process, highlighting host country and SAO roles, problems (if any), and plans for improvement. The objective is to demonstrate an orderly process in the shaping of a training program that is in the U.S. interest and supportive of MPP, TSCP and SCG.

In 2004 the training plan has been developed in coordination with the Bandarian MOD. MOD proposes the training it needs and the ODC proposes the best mix of training to best suit US national objectives, available candidates, course availability, and budget. Earlier, ODC proposed training and the MOD approved the recommendations with little or no review.

b. Explanation of host country capabilities and third country provided training. What are they and how do they affect/complement this SA training program?

The British Council provides English language training and material that complement the 20 US-provided language labs. There are is also low-level support available from other NATO countries.

c. Evaluation of prior year program successes and/or failures. How do they affect current program planning? This evaluation should address five specific areas shown below.

(1). How effectively does the host country employ the skills and training of returning SA training graduates?

Not effective at all 1 2 3 4 5 Very Effective

Please give a brief description of your answer above.

Bandaria positively employs its SA-trained graduates in two particular areas: senior defense establishment positions and tactical peacekeeping. Several flag-rank and colonel positions dealing with broader defense and international cooperation issues are held by senior-level PME graduates. Additionally, many of the lower-level basic and advanced course officers are deployed to peacekeeping operations. In addition to the above, Bandaria also does a commendable effort in using IMET graduates in instructor positions and for coordinating international contracts

(2). How has training under the combined education & training program enhanced the professionalism or improved the capabilities of the host country?

The most tangible evidence of improved professionalism and capabilities on the account of IMET graduates is the National Defense Academy's Multi-National Staff Officer Course (MSOC). Twice annually, officers rotating to Iraq train at the MSOC aided by an FMF-supplied Computer Modeling and Simulation project, visiting Marshall Center FAO interns, and US/NATO training manuals. A MOD force-wide impact is tangible, yet difficult to objectify. The majority of returning Bandarian IMET graduates know there must be change, have ideas about how to do it, but often have to wait until they assume positions of appropriate influence in order to enact it.

(3). How has the combined education & training program, particularly the Expanded IMET program, contributed to effective defense resource management, concepts of civilian control of the military, and respect for internationally recognized human rights?

Bandaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs is an E-IMET graduate and Bandaria continues to employ resource management-trained IMET graduates to assist in reform. Progress in human rights respect and the concept of civilian control of the military are hard to objectify since the Bandarian military has historically had few problems in this arena.

(4). Give anecdotal examples of how the combined education & training program has furthered U.S. access, interests, or objectives during the past year. Do not carry forward examples from last year. These examples are often quoted in support of SA training. Effort expended throughout the year to capture anecdotal examples is offset by the value of such examples to promote combined education & training program effectiveness.

The greatest example of furthering US objectives is Bandaria's contribution of a brigade to Operation Iraqi Freedom starting in August 2003. Another example is Bandaria's announcement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an IMET graduate, to his post in fall 2003. Bandaria's decision to start the NATO Action Plan process could also be indirectly attributed to IMET.

(5). How has the combined education & training program helped the U.S. with the Global War on Terrorism? Specify which training programs are more useful in support of GWOT.

d. Brief explanation of what is being done to build on successes and correct/improve upon failures.

The ODC is making significant changes to 2005-2006 training requests. As a result of the newly instituted combined IMET steering committee, Bandarian MOD has been reexamining its future training priorities and requirements in light of NATO accession possibilities and supporting US peace operations. MOD requested more emphasis on peacekeeping, staff formation and operations and defense reform topics. In response ODC has reduced expensive, high visibility education in lieu of more junior-to-mid-level officer PKO and niche skill training. This tradeoff will expose an even greater number of younger Bandarian officers to US education and training.

4. UNIQUE U.S. SERVICE SPECIFIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Information that specifically elaborates on Service training programs not available in STLs, or that elaborates on high-visibility training requirements, or that supports major equipment acquisitions.

a. U.S. Army

Bandaria has expressed interest in obtaining 100 Bradley Fighting Vehicles via FMS. This is still in the discussion stage between the US Army and USASAC. However, such a buy could have a significant impact on vehicular maintenance requirements – both for CONUS training and a need for either U.S. military or contractor personnel conducting training in Bandaria.

b. U.S. Navy

N/A

c. U.S Marine Corps

Bandaria has expressed a strong desire in developing a professional NCO Corps and has heard of the recent effort, successfully completed two year project, by the U.S. Marine Corps Bandaria. US has contacted Bandarian MOD to learn more and may eventually ask for an IMET sponsored survey to determine how the USMC can help US begin its own NCO professional development efforts.

d. U.S. Coast Guard

N/A

e. U.S. Air Force

N/A

SAO POINT OF CONTACT:

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COUNTY TEAM REVIEW BY:

Name: *Mr Bill Jones*
Title: *Deputy Chief of Mission*
Office Name: *U.S. Embassy, Bandaria*

PART TWO – SECURITY ASISTANCE (IMET & FMS) TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

This is an update of annually recurring administrative requirements and precludes submitting this information at different times throughout the year.

1. Budget Year (FY05) Holidays for International Students (two in addition to U.S. holidays).

Two holidays students should receive while in CONUS training, in addition to U.S. holidays. The two-holiday limit will be strictly adhered to. Current year holidays will not be automatically carried over; therefore, failure to specify holidays can cause students to lose these additional days. Report occasion and date of holiday.

- Summer Solstice; 22 June
- Bandarian Independence Day; 18 November

2. IMET TLA factors for the Budget Year (FY05). IMET cost sharing factors. Provide the following Travel and Living Allowance (TLA) information shown below for all services.

a. Transportation agreement with country (select one):

USG pays all transportation charges

b. Living allowance agreement with country (select one):

USG pays all living allowances

c. Number of travel days required to reach U.S. port-of-entry

One (1)

d. Port-of-departure/entry to/from country and servicing airport

Capitol City/Bangda International Airport

e. Normal U.S. port-of-entry

Atlanta, Georgia. Hartsfield International Airport

f. Special factors (e.g., RON with location)

None.

g. Average cost of airfare (round trip ticket) per student for current year (insert fiscal year)

\$2,000

h. Average cost of excess baggage per student for current year (insert fiscal year)

\$25 per Kilo.

i. Are dependents allowed to accompany students to schools where they are encouraged to accompany the student by DoD?

Yes, at the student's own expense.

3. Student Vetting Process. A two – three sentence explanation of the vetting process used by the country team vetting process for candidates scheduled to attend CONUS training and to screen individuals/units scheduled to attend in-country training (MTTs & METs).

- Current police record certificate and valid security clearance certificate (with the exception of English language instructors)
- US Embassy Regional Security Office checks
- US Embassy Consular Section checks
- MTT & MET participant lists are submitted by the MOD beforehand and screened by the RSO.

4. Medical Screening & Coverage for Dependent Medical Care. A short explanation of the medical screening process for students and dependents, and the financial arrangements for dependent medical care for dependents who accompany or join the student during CONUS training.

Each student medical screening includes all the required blood tests (incl. HIV), chest X-rays, psychological examination and a detailed certificate with results of the medical examination. The dependent medical care is the responsibility of the IMS. The dependents provide a certificate of blood tests (incl. HIV), chest X-rays, international vaccination certificate and a complete medical examination by a general practitioner. Additionally all dependents provide proof of medical insurance policy valid in the United States for the duration of their stay with the IMS. All the dependent medical information is included in the ITO/ITO amendment authorizing accompanying dependents.

PART TWO – SECURITY ASSISTANCE (IMET & FMS) TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX B: ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING

1. In-Country English Language Training Program (ELTP) Overview

a. Status of Current US-Assisted ELTP

(1) Instructor training:

Bandaria sends an average of four instructors each year to DLIELC for professional training. Of the 32 instructors trained at DLIELC over the past eight years, 17 are currently teaching English full or part time, and two are teaching German classes.

(2) Instructional materials:

Supplies of lower and intermediate general English American Language Course (ALC) materials at each of Bandaria's present ELT sites are adequate. There is a need at some sites for upper-level ALC materials and for military and technical English texts and computer software.

(3) DLIELC Instructional/Managerial Teams:

To augment and provide additional training for its own instructor corps, Bandaria has requested one, six-month, two-member instructional mobile training team (MTT) and one four-week, one-member instructional MTT in the past three years.

(4) Language Laboratories:

Bandaria has seven US-funded language labs: one 20-position Level IV lab each at the Ministry of Defense (MoD) and Military Academy, one 10-position Level IV lab each at the Naval Academy and Rapid Reaction Brigade, and one 20-position Level II lab each at the Military Academy and the Ministry of Emergency Situations. The seventh, a 10-position Level IV lab intended for the Air Force Academy, has been held in Customs for the past nine months.

(5) Unique or special problems for students who train at DLIELC:

None

b. MoD/SAO ELT Business Plan

Note: This section is to be completed for countries with new or on-going requirements for substantial ELT support, i.e., a DLIELC English Language Training Detachment (LTD); multiple DLIELC MTTs; contract ELT instructor support; large numbers of DLIELC-trained instructors; and/or annual purchases of language laboratories, particularly computer, or multimedia, labs.

(1) Purpose(s) of ELT:

To qualify personnel for training in the US under the IMET program; for participation in UN peacekeeping missions and coalition operations; for receiving weapons system training; and for passing the country's NATO STANAG 6001 English language proficiency examinations.

(2) ELTP Goal(s):

Bandaria is currently able to train personnel to a 55-65 English comprehension level (ECL) in country. However, its goal is to build a self-sufficient ELTP capable of training students to ECLs of 85 or higher, Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI) ratings of 2+/2 or higher, and STANAG test scores of 3/3/3/3. To accomplish this, Bandaria plans to establish a new ELT center where approximately 120 personnel will receive intermediate and upper level training annually in intensive courses. It will also increase the number of personnel trained at outlying sites in lower level, non-intensive courses from 100 to 200. Additional plans call for doubling the number of hours of ELT military academy Cadets and Command and Staff College students receive each semester.

(3) New ELTP Support Requirements:

To realize its plan, country will require increased US assistance over the next four to five years. It is currently drafting a Letter of Request for the following: a one-member, three-year DLIELC LTD to coordinate US assistance to its ELTP and to serve as an advisor to its yet-to-be-appointed ELTP chief; 15 professional instructor development slots at DLIELC; ten two-member, six-month instructional DLIELC MTTs; ALC Non-intensive, military English, and interactive multimedia instructional materials; and a state-of-the-art computer lab for its new ELT center.

(4) ELT Support Provided by Other Countries:

The British Council and the UK's Peacekeeping English Project (PEP) assist the country in the areas of teacher training, ELTP management, and STANAG test development. The PEP has also established Self Access Centers in the Military Academy and Border Guard Academy. These and other UK initiatives complement US support of the country's ELTP.

2. English Language Testing and Training Waivers. None required.

None required.

3. SAO Information for English Language Labs and Materials.

a. Point of Contact in SAO;

Name: *Ms Julianna Baker*
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Fax number: +36-555-5760-7363
Email address: jbaker.bn@san.osd.mil

b. Exact "Shipping Address" for labs and materials (not a mailing address).

SHIP TO: Embassy of the United States of America
1234 South Downtown Blvd
Capitol City, Bandaria

MARK FOR: Mr Kermit Frosch
Admin Officer
American Embassy
Capitol City, Bandaria

PART TWO – SECURITY ASISTANCE (IMET & FMS)TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX C: SENIOR & MID-LEVEL PME SUMMARY

a. Mid-Level and Senior Level PME Requirements. Show firm mid and senior level invitational PME requirements for the Budget Year (upcoming fiscal year) and estimated requirements for the Planning Year (two fiscal years ahead and one additional year). For example, the Budget year in FY05 would be FY06, and the Planning Year would be FY07. The additional planning year would be FY08. Projections beyond the Budget Year should agree with the TSCP. Include exchange agreement quotas. Indicate negative requirements.

<u>SCHOOL</u>	Budget Year FY06	Planning Year FY07	Next Planning Year FY08
National Defense University (Indicate NWC or ICAF below)	///////// /////////	///////// /////////	///////// /////////
National War College (NWC)	0	0	0
Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF)	1	0	1
Army War College	1	0	1
Naval Command College	0	0	0
Air War College	0	1	1
Army Command & General Staff College	1	2	2
Naval Staff College 5 ½ month course	0	0	0
Naval Staff College 10 month course	0	0	0
Air Command & Staff College	1	0	1
Marine Corps Command & Staff College	1	1	1
Sergeants Major Academy	3	2	2
Marine Corps Expeditionary Warfare Course	1	1	1

b. Justification: Provide a five to six sentence justification to help the Combatant Command and applicable service component develop a priority list for PME quotas for the Budget Year (i.e. FY06). Requests for NDU must specify either the National War College (NWC) or Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) option, and civilian or military option.

PME allocations are the number one tool to influence change in the US MoD and General Staff. Current experiences show that US military and civilian MoD leadership are more receptive to American policy and defense reform initiatives if they have attended an American PME school. In addition, with Defense Reform our top country priority, attendance of future MoD leadership in ICAF is essential to provide practical experience of strategic planning, defense planning, and acquisition management. Air War College and National War College have provided today's senior military leadership with a positive relationship with US and NATO concepts and policy, resulting in major contributions to the GWOT. Air War College attendance will teach senior Bandarian leadership the need for detailed planning and coordination that is required to successfully conduct joint air-land operations. Since Bandaria is a land locked country it does not desire Naval PME.

c. PME Exchanges: State which, if any, of the above requirements will be handled as “PME Exchanges”. If none then simply state: **“NA”**

N/A

PART TWO – SECURITY ASSISTANCE (IMET & FMS) TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX D: POSITIONS OF PROMINENCE

Position of Prominence – A high ranking individual in a country’s military, civilian, or commercial sector who has the ability to exert influence over defense policy decisions.

Positions of Prominence data will be updated annually in accordance with Chapter 10 of the SAMM. Emphasis should be placed on U.S. Country Team identification of host country positions of prominence and subsequent reporting of those current incumbents having received SA training. Less effort should be expended on reporting on the status of former incumbents of positions of prominence that received SA training. Data should be formatted in the following order:

- (1) country
- (2) name (last, first, middle initial)
- (3) grade
- (4) U.S. equivalent grade
- (5) prominent positions held (to include all previous positions of prominence)
- (6) current position
- (7) academic degree (if appropriate)
- (8) specific training completed (course, place of training, rank, year(s) attended, and source of funding)
- (9) how the position was obtained (election, appointment, or other)

(Position of Prominence information can be inserted into the web version of the CETPP by uploading the information from TMS using the “TMS PoP” program and/or simply manually entering the information in the CETPP on the SAO web.)

POSITIONS OF PROMINENCE FORMAT

No	NAME	RANK	POSITION	HOW OBTAINED	U.S. TRAINING	LOCATION	WHEN ATTENDED
1.	Jones, Joe	Brig Gen	Commander, Infantry Brigade	Appointed	Army CGSC	Ft Leavenworth, KS	1985-86
=====							
No	NAME	RANK	POSITION	HOW OBTAINED	U.S. TRAINING	LOCATION	WHEN ATTENDED
2.	Abdullah, Mohamed	Foreign Minister	Foreign Minister	Appointed	Military Justice Seminar	Washington, D.C.	1992
=====							
No	NAME	RANK	POSITION	HOW OBTAINED	U.S. TRAINING	LOCATION	WHEN ATTENDED
3.	Smith, Peter	Civilian	President, National Bank	Appointed	Resource Management	Monterey, CA	1994

PART TWO – SECURITY ASSISTANCE (IMET & FMS) TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX E: IMET POLICY WAIVERS

IMET WAIVER REQUEST FORMAT

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR WAIVER FOR IMET TRAINING

THRU: COMBATANT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

TO: DSCA

In accordance with Paragraph C10.6.4, Chapter 10, DOD 5105.38M, of the Security Assistance Management Manual, request that DSCA approve the use of IMET funds for the following training.

COUNTRY: Bandaria

MILDEP PROGRAM: Army

TYPE OF WAIVER: Mobile Training Team (MTT)

REQUESTED TRAINING:

At least 3 officers and 3 NCOs with extensive experience in signal operations and brigade signal support. 1 officer should have battalion or company command experience, the remaining officers platoon experience. The NCOs should have at least squad and platoon level experience.

Train the 25th Brigade's Signal Company including Company Commander, Command Section, and Platoons. Be prepared to teach company staff, and platoon commanders and soldiers on all aspects of tactical communications. Conduct training on effective unit organization that would facilitate a NATO type organization that is prepared to support the 25th Brigade's Infantry Battalions and the other brigade support elements. Also be prepared to teach the Brigade Signal Officer so that he can effectively integrate the signal company into Brigade operations.

Title of Course: Signal Company Training and Establishment	MASL ID: B303000
Quantity: One MTT	Program Year: 2006
Duration: 45 Days	Unit Cost: \$250K
Avail Qtr: 3rd	WCN: B-0020
	TLA: N/A
	Priority Code: A
	Total Cost: \$250K

JUSTIFICATION: A detailed justification, to include why IMET funds must be used. Justification should answer specific questions posed in the separate sub-paragraphs below.

1. **REQUIREMENTS:** This signal unit needs to understand the proper procedures and techniques to make it more US/NATO interoperable. This MTT should also train the company staff in how to function with the Brigade and Battalion staffs, so they can plan, support, and coordinate Brigade operations. This MTT is a critical part of creating an Bandarian force capable of fighting and sustaining Brigade level operations.

2. **OBJECTIVE:** Provide Bandaria with a Signal Company that can operate independently and effectively support the 25th Brigade in sustained field operations without outside direct assistance and/or direction.

3. **CAPABILITY:** Bandaria does not have the capability to conduct this unit level training. It has individual IMET trained personnel, but needs outside help to conduct unit level training. After standing this unit up, the host country should be able to sustain the unit with manning indefinitely

4. **QUANTITY:** Approx 150 Bandarian soldiers will be trained.

5. **IMPACT:** This training is needed to ensure Bandarian Battalions deploying to Iraq will have an effective Signal capability.

6. **FUNDING RATIONALE:** FMF is being used to equip this unit. \$2M is being used to provide radio equipment. After these purchases no FMF remains to support Signal training. IMET is seen as an effective means of complimenting what FMF will establish.

7. **POLITICAL/MILITARY:** The country team and HQ USEUCOM consider the fielding of effective Bandarian combat forces in Iraq and other GWOT areas one of the primary TSC objectives for Bandaria and a niche capability that argues well for Bandaria's NATO entry bid.

8. **BENEFITS TO U.S.:** Direct support in Iraq for the GWOT. An effective Bandarian combat Brigade will provide relief to committed United States forces and contribute to the overall Coalition effort.

SAO CHIEF'S APPROVAL:

DATE:

COMBATANT COMMAND APPROVAL:

DATE:

DSCA APPROVAL:

DATE:

PART TWO – SECURITY ASSISTANCE (IMET & FMS) TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX F: DISTINGUISHED VISITOR (DVOT) & REGULAR ORIENTATION TOUR (OT) REQUEST

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR (DVOT) & ORIENTATION TOUR (OT) WORKSHEET FORMAT

- a. COUNTRY:** Bandaria
- b. FY:** 06
- c. WCN:** B-0030
- d. Type of Tour:** IMET DVOT, Areas of interest: Professional, Command, Staff, Operations, with heavy emphasis on Training and Education.
- e. Objectives:** The principle objectives to this DVOT are to expose selected members of the Bandarian defense establishment to western ideals, military professionalism, civil-military affairs, command and staff functions and operations, and professional military education programs. The Bandarians have not recently expressed interest in establishing a professional education system modeled after United States War and Command & Staff Colleges. This DVOT will provide them the necessary insights into our planning for and conducting of officer professional education.
- f. Proposed Starting Date:** 1 July 2006
- g. Alternate Starting Date:** 15 August 2006
- h. Tour Itinerary:** (Suggest an itinerary in terms of visits to specific DOD units or training installations. Itinerary suggestions should include recommended number of days at each location, not to exceed two working days per location.)
- a. Washington DC, Pentagon, NDU, Quantico (2 days)
 - b. U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command, Ft Monroe, VA (1 day)
 - c. Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk Naval Base, VA (1 day)
 - d. Air University (Air War College & Air Command and Staff College), Maxwell AFB, AL (1 day)
 - e. Air Education & Training Command, Randolph AFB, TX (1 day)
 - f. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA (1 day)
 - g. U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, KS (1 day)
- i. Level.** Tour personnel should be oriented at the Mid & Senior level professional education level. The focus is to expose Bandarian senior military leadership to the US and western military style of "officer education.
- j. Scope.** The level of detail that should be presented to DVOT participants should focus on what the US does to professionalize our armed forces through the military education program. All levels of education and training would be appropriate but briefings & discussions should be oriented toward mid & senior level officer development and education.
- k. Names of participants:** Seven (7) total Bandarian Officers
- a. LTG Sanjar, Chief of Staff, Bandarian Armed Forces
 - b. Maj Gen Couceiro, Joint Staff, Foreign Relations
 - c. Brig Gen Miao, Joint Staff, International Relations
 - d. Maj Gen Lucio Amaral, Commander, Training and Doctrine
 - e. Brig Gen Proboski, Chief of Army Training
 - f. Col Pedro Neto, Director, of Plans & Policy, MOD Staff
- l. Assignment:** Individual biographies on each tour participant will be provided at a later date.
- m. Individual characteristics:** To be provided with participant biographic sketches.
- n. English capability:** (ECL testing will be conducted later and provided with biographic sketches.
- o. IP projects:** (There are no particular areas of interest but participants should be exposed to any aspect of American life outside of the military environment.)
- p. Publicity:** (There are no restrictions to publicity. Bandaria is an open society with complete press freedom. Participants are prepared to conduct press interviews provided they are given advance notice.

PART TWO – SECURITY ASSISTANCE (IMET & FMS) TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX G: SECURITY ASSISTANCE TRAINING TEAM (MTT, ETSS, Etc.) REQUESTS

MOBILE TRAINING TEAMS (MTT) CALL UP FORMAT

a. MTT identification. Signal Co Tng & Est-MTT-BN-0014-2006

b. Team composition. At least 3 officers and 3 NCOs with extensive experience in signal operations and brigade signal support. 1 officer should have battalion or company command experience, the remaining officers platoon experience. The NCOs should have at least squad and platoon level experience.

c. Security Clearance. Unclassified

d. Duration. 45-60 days

e. Team restrictions. N/A

f. Mission. Train the 25th Brigade's Signal Company in unit level operations in support of the Brigade & Battalions. Teach the company all aspects of tactical communications. Conduct training on effective unit organization that would facilitate a NATO type organization that is prepared to support the 25th Brigade's Infantry Battalions and the other brigade support elements. Also be prepared to teach the Brigade Signal Officer so that he can effectively integrate the signal company into Brigade operations.

g. Training goal. Provide Bandaria with a Signal Company that can operate independently and effectively support the 25th Brigade in sustained field operations without outside direct assistance and/or direction.

h. Personnel to be trained. 25th Brigade's signal company staff, commander, platoon leaders, and soldiers.

i. Summary of host country capabilities. The Bandarian Armed Forces are currently only capable of operating effectively at company level. Bandarian officers with the exception of IMET trained officers are a product of the Soviet military system. Commanders dictate what to do with little assistance or input from the staffs. Staffs do not know how to plan or coordinate operations and are limited in their ability to coordinate battalion and brigade level operations. Planning is a weak area of all Bandarian Staffs.

j. Equipment on which training is to be conducted and availability. Classroom instruction and practical exercises requiring lap top computer and projectors. Use of the National Military Command Center (NMCC) or the Rapid Reaction Forces command center may be possible. At these locations are located numerous computers and map boards. Constant electricity is an ongoing problem. The signal CO is planned to be equipped with Harris radios and Radio equipment that is interoperable with trained and equipped infantry battalions.

k. Availability of tools and ancillary equipment. Negligible

l. Availability of training aids. Host nation will provide the following:

- (1) A large, well-lighted classrooms
- (2) Generator
- (3) Administrative support where possible
- (4) Access to a training facilities, maneuver space and live fire ranges.
- (5) Possibly computers and projectors, but unlikely

m. Interpreter support. Contracted through embassy. Additional interpreters may have to be contracted for.

n. Training locations. Capitol City, Bandaria, Vaziani military base and the Krtsanisi training area.

o. Desired in-country arrival date. 01 May 2006

p. Type quarters available. Hotel arrangements will be made by embassy.

q. Uniform and clothing. BDU-duty uniform, civilian casual-off-duty.

r. In-country transportation. Contracted through embassy.

s. Facilities. Medical and dental support is limited to US Embassy and some facilities in the city. Serious cases required evacuation. Shopping and dry cleaning service is available in downtown Capitol City.

t. Confirmation of country team approval. Yes

u. Additional Information.

- (1). All mobile training team personnel are subject to the travel restrictions as outlined in the EUCOM travel restrictions letter.
- (2). ODC requires feed back as to whether more time should be required and as to whether more or less personnel would be required
- (3). MTT should bring or send ahead required U.S. training manuals. If Bandarian translated manuals can be acquired (they do exist) they should be sent in order to be copied and distributed.

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PART THREE – OTHER TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

The below list of “Other Training Programs” is extracted from the SAMM Chapter 10, Para 10.7. SAOs should report on these programs as directed by their parent Combatant Command.

For each program provide a succinct statement (three to five sentences) that describes the overall scope of country participation in the program, objectives for this participation, and pertinent information that will facilitate country and training agency program planning and implementation.

Unified Commands should modify this list to meet their needs. If any of the below programs are not being used or planned in your host country simply indicate: Not Applicable – N/A

A. Counter Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) (see “**Sample Appendix A**” below)

B. African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA)

N/A

C. Aviation Leadership Program (ALP)

The Aviation Leadership Program (ALP) is a scholarship program offered at the invitation of the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. Bandaria has participated in the ALP previously and was offered one slot for the ALP for FY 2004-2005. ODC expects Bandaria to accept this slot as it will help to continue building and strengthening their ties with U.S. Air Forces and provide Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) to potential future leaders. This not paid for with Security Assistance Funds and is a ‘scholarship’

D. Bilateral or Regional Cooperation Programs

The JCTP program continues to be an important tool for the ODC. In FY-04 JCTP has helped to familiarize them on the JAVELIN weapon system as well as give them some insight into the utilization of Simulation in troop training. FY06 will focus more on logistics as Bandaria continues to develop their Logistic Command. These are critical as Bandaria increases standardization on specific classes of hardware (JAVELIN, Stinger, HMMWV, NVG) and the need to have a responsive supply system to support them.

E. Combatant Command Initiative Funds

N/A

F. Disaster Response (Humanitarian Assistance (HA))

EUCOM has organized a series of disaster response exercises that will begin in 2006 and continue through 2008. It will begin with a tabletop exercise at the MoD level and then there will be a computer simulation including the MoD, Joint Staff, Operations Center and Operational Command. It will culminate in 2008 with a FTX involving troops from Bandaria and the Maryland Army National Guard.

G. Drawdowns of Training

N/A

H. Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC)

Bandaria has received \$1.1 million under this program. The first step in utilizing the funding was made in February 2002, when MOD signed a blanket order training case for "train-the-trainer" type instruction at the Center for Civil-Military Relations, Monterey, CA. So far seven instructors have received training in the US. ODC and MOD are currently coordinating a visit by CCMR in April 2005 to develop a strategy for the effective utilization of the remaining funds.

I. Exchanges

N/A

J. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

N/A

K. Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET)

JCETs are managed by the Defense Attaché Office. No JCETs were conducted last year and none are currently programmed for FY06.

L. Mine Action

N/A

M. Regional Centers for Security Studies

- CENTCOM: Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) & Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)

N/A

- EUCOM: George C. Marshall Center for Strategic Studies & Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)

Our Marshall Center program will continue to focus on multi-ministerial leader develop and education, as well as building regional relationships as they educate them on how to develop multi-institutional approaches to National Security Issues. Bandaria will also participate in the new George C. Marshall Counter-Terrorism Program.

- PACOM: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)

N/A

➤ SOUTHCOM: Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS)

N/A

N. Section 1004 - Counter-Drug Training Support (CDTS)

N/A

O. Service Academy Programs

N/A

P. U.S. Coast Guard Academy Foreign Cadet Program

N/A

Q. U.S. Coast Guard Caribbean Support Tender (CST)

N/A

R. President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR)

N/A

SAMPLE APPENDIX A.

PART THREE – OTHER TRAINING PROGRAM APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A. COUNTERTERRORISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM (CTFP)

1. Provide a brief description of specific country needs for Counter Terrorism training and the country team program objectives for the CTFP. How does the country support the U.S. GWOT?

a. Needs:

- Development of new as well as the enhancement of current capabilities and capacities that will ensure its efficient participation in and contribution to cooperative, interoperable, and determined actions aimed at neutralizing threats of domestic and international terrorism.
- Non-lethal counter-terrorism (CT) education and training
- Capacity to detect, monitor, interdict and/or disrupt the activities of terrorist networks ranging from weapons trafficking and terrorist related financing to actual operational planning by terror groups.

b. Country Team Program Objectives:

- Enhancing local capacities to combat terrorism by maintaining and increasing Bandarian willingness and ability to support US-led anti-terrorism operations and efforts.
- Provide non-lethal counter-terrorism (CT) education and training through DoD Counterterrorism (CT) programs that will have a direct impact on its long-term CT capabilities and capacity to deter and defeat terrorism.
- Utilizing CTFP education and training to equip key Bandarian CT officials with the knowledge and methods which will on one hand help Bandaria to effectively combat terrorism and on the other hand allow it to adhere to the fundamental values of a democratic society.
- Sustain overarching goal of ensuring that Bandaria continues to play a responsible and proactive role in GWOT

c. How does Bandaria support the US GWOT?

- As in previous years, Bandaria continues to willingly support the Global War on Terrorism. Bandaria has demonstrated repeatedly that it is a firm friend of the U.S., both in the United Nations, where it has just completed a supportive year on the Security Council, and on the ground with troops deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Government of Bandaria has also taken courageous and sometimes domestically unpopular decisions in support of U.S. policy initiatives on GWOT.

2. Describe the terrorist threat to the country and/or region, the country's willingness to participate in combined counterterrorism efforts, ability to leverage other existing or planned Defense security cooperation programs, and country needs and requirements (i.e., how does country environment fit SECDEF's criteria for this program?)

- a. Bandaria remains a credible and potential target for terrorists given its support for the GWOT. Furthermore and arguably, terrorist threats remain a concern to Bandaria due to its close proximity to potential unrest spots in the region and its strategic location —crossroad to Central Asia and the Middle East—, as well as its pursuits of strengthening links with Euro Atlantic institutions and especially with NATO.

- b. Bandaria's willingness to participate in combined CT effort is very high (see paragraph 1c.). Additionally and to date, Bandaria has enthusiastically been receptive to all training opportunities provided by EUCOM under the CTFP.

3. What are the primary in-country organizations responsible for the country's CT effort (describe all that apply; military, police, interior, border guards, etc)? Which of these organizations has primary responsibility for the country's CT effort?

- a. The primary in country organization responsible for Bandaria's CT effort is the Bandarian National Security Council comprising of the Prime Minister, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Interior, their deputies, the Chief of General Staff (GS) of Bandarian Army/Armed Forces (BA), and the Chiefs of the intelligence and counter-intelligence organs. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) leads unified national effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the nation. (Republic of Bandaria government Publication, 2004 available at <http://www.government.us/English/Bandaria/GeneralInformationn>)
- b. Which of these organizations has primary responsibility for Bandaria's CT effort? The Ministry of Interior has operational responsibility for Bandaria's CT effort. The mission/main tasks of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Bandaria are: to protect the national security and interests of Bandaria, to counter crime, to protect the citizens' rights and freedoms, life, health and property, to protect and defend the state borders, to preserve the cultural and historic values of the country, to protect the economic and financial and credit system, to provide information for the purposes of the Ministry and the state government, to collaborate with other state institutions and to develop international cooperation. (Ministry of Interior, Bandaria web/homepage, available at <http://www.intban.us/mvr-eng/>)

4. What are the country agencies/groups that are being proposed for CTFP participation? If funding guidance has not been provided what is the country team recommended funding level to support proposed training activities?

- a. The Bandaria's agencies/groups that are proposed for CTFP participation are the Ministries of Defense, Foreign Affairs, Interior (police, Intel, border guards/police) , Finance (customs, asset tracking, etc), and Economics.
- b. Currently, Bandaria is not one of the countries receiving direct CTFP funding but participates in FY 06 CTFP training opportunities as made available under USEUCOM Commander's CTFP Discretionary Fund. Recommended annual CTFP funding is \$.5 million given its threat level and support for GWOT (see paragraph 1c and 2 above.)

5. What third country CT support is being provided to the host country? How would these programs complement CTFP or vice versa?

- a. Bandaria has CT assistance pledges from the industrialized community under Bandaria's implementation of Resolution 1373 (2001) of the UN Security Council unclassified. (USAID—Southeast Europe (SEE) Online "Upper Slobovian National Report presents numerous measures in anti-terror combat", January 09, 2002 available at http://www.southeasteurope.org/subpage.php?sub_site=2&id=4592&head=if)
- b. How would these programs compliment CTFP or vice versa? Currently unknown.

6. What training that is currently not available or advertised does the country need?

None.

7. Is the country team and host country willing to support in-country training on a regional basis (similar to IMET sponsored regional Mobile Education Teams)? What in-country training will be requested in this plan?

- a. The country team as well as the Bandarian government will support and enthusiastically host or welcome SO/LIC or EUCOM funded in-country training of a regional focus.
- b. In-country training requested in this plan - CCMR's 1-week version of the 2-week Civil-Military Responses to Terrorism offered at NPS

8. These are the Primary CONUS School courses available under the CTFP. Which ones and how many quotas does your country need?

<u>SCHOOL</u>	Budget Year FY06	Planning Year FY07
National Defense University School for National Security Executive Education	3	3
CCMR Civil-Military Responses to Terrorism	10	10
NPGS Special Operations Defense Analysis Masters Degree	3	3
Others: Marshall Center's Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS)	5	5
Others (as the SAO believes necessary)		

Provide a brief (4-5 sentence) justification for the training being requested (Be specific. Do not use generic 'boiler plate').

- a. National Defense University School for National Security Executive Education: Executive and senior level personnel directly involved in counter-terrorism efforts to acquire critical CT skills and knowledge. Provides great opportunity to influencing Bandarian civilian and military leadership to become more cooperate in US efforts to fight terrorism regionally and globally.
- b. CCMR Civil-Military Responses to Terrorism: Providing capabilities to components or sections within the Bandarian security establishment that have primary counter-terrorism responsibilities
- c. NPGS Special Operations Defense Analysis Masters Degree: Will help build capabilities and capacity within the ministry of defense that lead to greater competence and interoperability in US GWOT efforts.
- d. Marshall Center's Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS): Another medium to introduce key Bandarian CT officials to methods that will effectively help it combat terrorism but still allow it to adhere to the fundamental values of a democratic society.

9. The CTFP STL dated 16 March 2006 supports this plan. Is there any desired training that is not shown on the CTFP STL? If not, why not. Provide a short justification for any desired training **NOT** on the CTFP STL.

No. The current STL supports all currently envisioned CTFP program requirements.